

Subject: Grade 5 Social Sciences (History)
Topic: Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 2
Total: 101 Marks

Name: _____
Date: _____

This image refers to question: 1



Question 1: Multiple Choice

4 marks

They were excellent hunters and would follow a herd for many days before getting close enough to use ... to kill their prey.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| A | bows and arrows |
| B | guns |
| C | spears |

Question 2: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The Khoikhoi were mainly ... in the later Stone Age.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| A | hunters |
| B | gatherers |
| C | herders |
| D | none of the above |
-

Question 3: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The women used (1) to dig up roots which they could eat. One root could take about (2) minutes to dig up.

Possible Answers: digging spades | digging sticks | ten | twenty

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

This image refers to question: 4



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_South_Africa, Dec '08

Question 4: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The motto on the bottom of the Coat of Arms is from a San language. Translated to English it means

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| A | unity in diversity |
| B | diversity in unity |
| C | unity in South Africa |
| D | diversity in South Africa |

Question 5: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The Khoikhoi attached special significance to the

- A** moon
- B** sun
- C** sky
- D** sea
- E** stars

This image refers to question: 6



Question 6: Text Input

3 marks

Number 6 in the labelled graphic of South Africa's Coat of Arms represents the

This image refers to question: 7



Question 7: Text Input

3 marks

The first farmers travelled to Southern Africa in search of ... for their crops and their cattle.

Question 8: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The San called their main god (1). They believed that he made the world (2) times.

Possible Answers: /Koggel | /Kaggen | two | three

1	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

2	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

This text refers to question: 9, 10

Roles of men, women, boys and girls

The extended family was an important part of society during this time. People did not move around very much; families were large and children had parents, aunts, uncles and grandparents all living very close to one another. As a result, the division of labour was clearly marked. The men took the job of looking after the cattle and fighting off raiders and predators. The men were also skilled carvers and they made tools out of iron. They were skilled hunters and used assegais and knobkerries to hunt game. They also had to prepare the land to plant crops. The men built houses and took part in politics and public affairs.

The boys helped their fathers with the cattle and building huts. They learned fighting skills through stick-fighting games. The boys had to be initiated before they could become adults. They had to survive on their own in the veld for three or four months.

The women were expert weavers and basket makers. They also tended the crops that the family had planted. They fetched water and firewood. They gathered food such as wild fruit and berries, shrubs and herbal plants, and made beer from the fruit of the marula tree. They also cooked the food and cared for the children. The women made pottery for cooking and storing food.

The girls helped their mothers with chores around the home. At the age of thirteen, they went through initiation, which lasted a week. During initiation girls were separated from the rest of the tribe.

<http://e-classroom.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/EngGr5T2-SS-History-Learner-Book.pdf>, 2014

Question 9: True/False

2 marks

The men dealt mainly with the fauna, while the women dealt mainly with the flora.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 10



{{Information |Description={{en|1=A simple Knobkerrie}} |Source=Own work by uploader |Author=NJR ZA |Date=2008-11-26 |Permission= |other_versions= }} <!--{{ImageUpload|full}}-->
Category:Knobkerries

Question 10: Text Input

3 marks

What is the name of the weapon in the graphic, which was used for hunting and for protection?

This text refers to question: 11

Question 11: True/False

2 marks

The grain farmers from East and Central Africa arrived in Southern Africa in the year 2000.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 12: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The Khoikhoi moved with their animals between (1) looking for the best grazing for their livestock. We say that the Khoikhoi were (2) because they looked after their livestock.

Possible Answers: pastoralists | good | wealthy | grasslands | farms

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

Question 13: Text Input

3 marks

A group of 10 to 20 huts and families living together made up a

--

This text refers to question: 14

Around 2000 years ago, many grain farmers from East and Central Africa moved to what we now call Southern Africa. The new farmers brought many different skills with them, such as farming of crops. They believed the land should be used for planting food. These farmers took three different routes:

- Some travelled towards Namibia and are today the Herero and Ovambo people.
- The Nguni-speaking people went to the east coast of South Africa and are today the Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho people.
- Some went south into the interior (Gauteng, Free State, Limpopo and North West) and are known today as the Sotho people.

EngGr5T2-SS-History-Learner-Book.pdf,2014

Question 14: Please Fill In The Blanks

6 marks

The first farmers moved from East and Central Africa and settled in (1), (2) and (3) .

(Give your answers in alphabetical order.)

Possible Answers: Namibia | Zimbabwe | areas along the west coast | areas along the east coast | the southern interior | the northern interior

1	
3	

2	
----------	--

This text refers to question: 15

The Lydenburg heads are the earliest known examples of African sculpture in Southern Africa. Two of the heads are large enough to have been worn as ceremonial helmet masks. The other five smaller heads have a hole on either side of the neck, by which they could have been attached to a pole or costume during a performance. They would have been used as part of indigenous ceremonies, dances and rituals.

One of the small heads has an animal-like nose and mouth, which would have been a symbolic importance to the makers of the heads.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Iziko_Lydenburg_Heads_1.JPG

This image refers to question: 15



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Iziko_Lydenburg_Heads_1.JPG

Question 15: Text Input

3 marks

Historians believe that the Lydenburg heads were probably used as part of the ... ceremony.

Question 16: True/False

2 marks

For a long time the Khoikhoi were called " Bushmen" .

Question 17: True/False

2 marks

The San believed that animals were less important than humans.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 18: Text Input

3 marks

The San believed that /Kaggen (their god) could turn into an

Question 19: True/False

2 marks

Eland's blood was often used to hold (bind) the paint, used for rock art, together.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 20



Question 20: Text Input

3 marks

The Khoikhoi were the first Africans to meet white settlers at the Cape.

In this image, we see them meeting ... when he landed at the Cape on 6 April 1652.

This image refers to question: 21



http://colife3.blogspot.co.za/2014/12/blog-post_7.html, December 2014

Question 21: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Farmers made shelters from

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| A | stones and grass |
| B | stones, wood and grass |
| C | stones and wood |
| D | bricks, wood and grass |

Question 22: Multiple Choice

4 marks

There were rules in farming communities, whereby people lived. The rules about leaders and government are known as

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A | economics |
| B | initiation |
| C | politics |
| D | laws |

This text refers to question: 23, 24

Using the land

In order to farm, you need land. Land belonged to the community but individuals were given the right to use it. The chief, as head of the community, gave out the land and took it back, though he usually got advice from his headmen before he did this. Everyone had the right to some land but some people had more land or better land than other people.

Source: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/african-farmers-southern-africa>

Question 23: Text Input

3 marks

The ... controlled the land in a settlement.

--

Question 24: True/False

2 marks

The chief did not make all the important decisions concerning the land on his own.

TRUE	FALSE
-------------	--------------

Question 25: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The farmers' main crops were (1) and (2). They are both grain foods.

(Give your answers in alphabetical order.)

Possible Answers: melons | sweet potatoes | sorghum | pumpkins | millet | leafy plants (eg. spinach)

1		2	
----------	--	----------	--

Question 26: Multiple Choice

4 marks

People who make medicines from plants are called

A	nyangas
B	sangomas
C	witch doctors
D	botanists

Question 27: Please Fill In The Blanks

6 marks

Making (1) was a man's job, while making (2) was a woman's job.

Only men were allowed to be in the (3) working area.

Possible Answers: iron | pottery

1	
3	

2	
----------	--

Question 28: True/False

2 marks

When a couple got married they would live with the man's family group.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 29, 30



Question 29: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The San would chew the (1) of the sickle bush and smear it on a (2) .

Possible Answers: bark | roots | snake bite wound | cut

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

Question 30: Text Input

3 marks

The San used the bark of the ... bush for headaches and toothaches.

Give the name of the bush.

--

Total: 101 Marks